

The Daily Gazetteer.

NUMB. 1301

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 23. 1739.

9th 1299.

DIALOGUE between a Burgeſs of a Cloathing Corporation, and a Candidate to repreſent that Borough in the Next Parliament.

Candidate.



MR. Your Humble Servant.

Burgeſs Sir, I am glad to ſee you: I gueſs your Buſineſs, and ſhall be very glad to talk with you a little on Publick Affairs; wherein if you give me ſuch Satisfaction as I deſire, I ſhall readily give you, what I ſuppoſe you want, my Vote, for you to repreſent Us in Parliament.

C. I readily accept your Propoſition, and am extremely well pleaſed to hear you ſpeak in this Manner.

B. You cannot but know, Sir, that the Nation at preſent is in a Ferment. That the People are very uneaſy; Taxes high, Trade low, Luxury encreaſing, Corruption at the greateſt Height, and our Publick Debts in no Way of being ſpeedily diſcharged. I hope you will promiſe your Aſſiſtance to redreſs theſe Grievances.

C. Moſt readily, Sir. But that this may be done with Succeſs, the People muſt co-operate. If the Taxes are high, they are neceſſary; in Order to reduce them Men muſt return to a more peaceable and obedient Diſpoſition, than they have been in of late, and then they will be no longer neceſſary; in which Caſe I am perſuaded thoſe who are at the Helm would moſt gladly move to have them taken off, becauſe ſuch an Act would be an everlaſting Honour to an Adminiſtration. The Lowneſs of Trade muſt be remedy'd the ſame Way. When our Councils are unanimous, they will be all bent to the Service of the Publick. But while they remain divided, Self-Preſervation and Self-Intereſt will mingle with them, without Doubt. Luxury may, indeed, be refrain'd by Laws; but theſe Laws would neceſſarily injure Trade, and the natural Rights of Freemen: That is, would interfere with Liberty and Property. If, therefore, the Miniſtry had been careful of Innovating, under Colour of ſuppreſſing Luxury, the People ought not to be uneaſy but thankful. Let every Man who ſees the ill Conſequence of Luxury, reform himſelf in his Family. This will do the Work without doing any Body Hurt, and at the ſame Time root out Corruption. As to the Publick Debts, they took Riſe from an Oppoſition in King William's Reign, and were encreaſed and continued by Oppoſitions ever after, till the Load grew equally unmanageable and ſupportable. Then the pretended Patriots were very earneſt for getting rid of them; that is, they talk'd much for it, and did all they could againſt it. Without Queſtion, they are a great Burthen; but Union and Publick Spirit would ſoon lift it, heavy as it is, from off our Shoulders; whereas Splendour and Clamour, as they firſt plac'd it there, ſo they can contribute nothing but to keep it on.

B. Mighty well, Sir! I know you have a great Regard for the Adminiſtration; yet I cannot help thinking, that Extravagance and Bribery might have been kept down, if they had exerted their Authority to that Purpoſe.

C. Sir, the Reſpect I have for the Miniſtry, proceeds purely from the Concern I have for the Nation. I have Sided with them hitherto, becauſe I am perſuaded they are in the Right: If I am Elec'ted, I ſhall continue to Side with them, ſo long as I am in the ſame Perſuaſion; but not a Moment longer. As to what you ſay concerning Extravagance, I cannot imagine how the Miniſtry have promoted it, unleſs by not reſtraining it; which, I think, they could not have done by any legal Authority. You are ſenſible what a Noiſe was rais'd on Account of the executing the Law for preventing the exceſſive Uſe of Spirituous Liquors. This was ſufficient to ſhew, that the People were not in a Diſpoſition to bear even with wholeſome Reſtrictions. This made the Malecontents call for them, that they might have an Opportunity of Miſ-repreſenting them, and thereby rais'd the Market of Corruption. For, in ſuch a Caſe, the Government muſt have purchaſed its Safety one Way or other. If you imagine, from what ſome inſolent Papers have told you, That the Miniſtry have encouraged theſe Evils

by their Example, you have been deceived. Thoſe who convert Lanterns into Capols, may encreaſe Thouſands to Millions, and make weak People believe that the Taxes are ſpent by Men in Employment. But ſtill Truth will be Truth, whatever the Wicked may ſay, or the Weak believe. Let any Man look on the Conduct of thoſe in the Oppoſition, and they will ſee as great a Spirit of Expence therein as amongst other People; and, conſequently, if they were in Power, they would indulge their Inclinations in the Way which they condemn. But after all, If thoſe who are in Publick Poſts ſpend the Produce of them, the People have no Reaſon to complain; and that they do Illegal Things to encreaſe the Profits of their Offices, ought to be proved before it is believed; the rather, becauſe in theſe Times there are ſo many Spies on thoſe who are called Great, that any Miſdemeanour of this Sort, could not but be diſcovered.

B. All this may be; yet, ſure, the Publick Buſineſs hath not been thoroughly attended to. A Law for providing for the Poor hath been long expected, and Laws for encouraging Manufactures, I am ſure, are much wanted.

C. All this I believe, and if I am Elec'ted I ſhall do my utmoſt to remove. But in that the Law for the Relief of the Poor hath hung ſo long, the Adminiſtration cannot be blamed. Firſt, becauſe it is not their Fault; and, Secondly, becauſe it cannot be done to Purpoſe till Men are returned to their right Minds. That this is a very arduous and a very tickliſh Buſineſs, might be proved from a Multitude of Arguments, if this did not ſuperſede the reſt. That very many Laws have already been made with this View, and yet have not answered the Ends. When, therefore, ſuch a general Law as you ſay is expected ſhall be framed, it ought ſurely to be done by Men perfectly cool, diſintereſted, and deſirous of accompliſhing what they pretend. The Poor in England are certainly upwards of a Million; and they are ſtill Engliſhmen, however poor. The diſpoſing, therefore, of theſe People, is a Work of great Importance, and the Method practiſed therein will have a ſtrong Influence on our Liberty. As on the other Hand, the proper or improper Employment of theſe Hands, muſt have great Weight with Reſpect to Property, not of this or that Pariſh or County, but of the Nation in general. As to our Manufactures, they depend ſo much upon our Poor, that, I conceive, on the right Management of them, depends the Succeſs of theſe; at leaſt in a great Meaſure. As for any other Encouragements, you know as well as I, that the Miniſtry have been moſt ready to receive and promote any Propoſals that could be made them on theſe Subjects. But, certainly, while Men are every Seſſions puſh'd, in ſuch a Manner as the Oppoſition have puſh'd them, there muſt have been many Opportunities loſt; which ought not, however, to be laid to their Charge, but to the Charge of thoſe who prefer'd the Gratification of Private Splendour to the Publick Service.

B. We, Sir, in this Town, who derive our Subſiſtance from the Cloathing Buſineſs, know very well, that the Woollen Manuſactory hath been decaying many Years; and that there hath not been the ſame Care taken of it, tho' the principal Manuſactory in this Kingdom, that is taken in France of every little Manuſactory.

C. I am very ſorry, Sir, to hear you ſay this; becauſe I am thoroughly perſuaded it proceeds from quite a wrong Notion of the Matter. The Declenſion of the Manuſactory I will not diſpute with you. That is a Point of Faſt which you muſt know much better than I: But this muſt proceed from Miſmanagements amongst Yourſelves, which none but Yourſelves can remedy: From the Deareſs of Labour, which is the Effect of Plenty, or from a Want of Diſpoſition in thoſe who ought to have conſidered the Grievances you lay under from miſtaken Regulations; which, it is plain, the Miniſtry could not help: I ſay it is plain, becauſe as ſoon as they cou'd help you, they did. As to what you ſay about France, it is a very popular, and a very plauſible Pretence; but it is no more. The Trade and Manufactures of France are forced and unnatural. They were rais'd by Power, and therefore muſt be neceſſarily modell'd and ſupported by it: Whereas our Trade and Manufactures are the Effect of the Product of our Land,

the Situation of our Country, and the Genius of our People; which is the Reaſon, that tho' they have been often hurt, yet they have ſeldom been improv'd by any reſtricting Laws. For human Wiſdom will always be inferior to Nature; and where Men are inclin'd to Trade, it will be always beſt to let them follow their Inclinations.

B. I am in ſome meaſure, Sir, of your Opinion, when I conſider better of it; ſince nothing is clearer than that the Hardſhips we laid upon the High with reſpect to their Wool, hath at laſt fallen upon ourſelves.

C. Very true! and ſuch violent Proceedings always will fall upon thoſe who promote them; yet there was a Time when the Promoters of them were thought the only true Patriots in the Kingdom, and he who ſpoke a Word in favour of the Iriſh, was in danger of being thought an Enemy to his Country. Dr. Davernant, I think, came over to this Way of Thinking, and call'd all Tenderneſs for the People of that Iſland, a falſe Pity. But we now ſee we might as well have truſted Providence with the Care of our Interests, as theſe Patriots; ſince, after many Years Experience, Repealing theſe Laws hath been found the only Means to remove thoſe Evils they were made to prevent. Believe me, Sir, the preſent Miniſtry have very extenſive Ideas of Trade, and very generous Sentiments therein; they would be very glad to ſee every Village in his Majesty's Dominions flouriſh, and to convert every Creek into a Port, if it depended on them.

B. I am glad to hear this, Sir; but it depends not upon them, I pray, upon whom does it depend?

C. On the People in the firſt place, and on the Legislature in the next.

B. Should you not have put the Legislature firſt?

C. I think not. If the People are not in a Diſpoſition to be cured, it would be in vain for the Legislature to attempt it. You have an Example before your Eyes in the Geneva Bill; it was made a Point of Patriotiſm to get the better of the Legislature in that Reſtriction and People made a Merit of ſacrificing their Lives, that the Parliament might not beſt of having preſerved them. The Legislature muſt always attend to ſuch Things as preſs them moſt. If the People are diſaffected, ſeditious, or diſpoſed to be abſolutely idle, they muſt provide Remedies for theſe, and not make ſuch Laws as would ſuit only the Sober, the Obedient, and the Induſtrious. The Reformation muſt abſolutely begin among the People. Such a Reformation may and ought to be encouraged by the Adminiſtration; but however lawful, however neceſſary, I ſay, it plainly ought not to be compelled. For however right the End might be, the Means would ſtill be liable to Exception; and thoſe who place all their Hopes in alarming and inflaming the People, would not fail to improve ſuch a Scheme of Reformation into a plauſible Pretence for Rebellion.

B. Then I find, Sir, our Affairs are in a worſe Condition than I thought; for, according to your Account of the Matter, we are not either to have or to expect any Encouragement from the Adminiſtration till the good People of Britain grow perfectly wiſe and dutiful, which may be no body knows when.

C. Truly, Sir, there is a great deal of Force in your Objection; nor could any thing but the Conduct of the Malecontents in the laſt Seſſion of Parliament have furniſhed me with an Answer. You know, and you have complain'd of the ſmall Regard had for many Years to Trade; but you could never know that I told you Truth in ſaying, that this ſlow'd entirely from the Oppoſition, if by their deſerting the Houſe the laſt Seſſion, they had not made Way for the paſſing more good Bills than have been ſet on foot in any Parliament ſince the Union; and this notwithstanding they were preſs'd with many momentous Affairs, and were ſtrain'd in point of Time. Beſides the Act for taking off the Duties upon Woollen and Bay Yarn, they paſſed a Law for relieving the Sugar Colonies; another, for preventing Frauds and Abuſes in Gold and Silver Wares; a third, for the Relief of Bookſellers; a fourth, for eaſing the People from the Oppreſſion of Solicitors and Pettifoggers; a fifth, for obviating the Difficulties in collecting County Rates; a ſixth, for the eaſing the Suitors in the High Court of Chancery; a ſeventh, for ſuppreſſing deceitful and exceſſive Gaming; and ſeveral others. Sure theſe are Specimens enough of what might be expected from a Senate diſpoſed to conſider only publick Affairs, and not to waſte Time in Part,

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Party Scuffles, or as the Patriots emphatically term it, in *Minister-hunting*, which will some time or other be the Bane of this Nation.

B. I am extremely obliged to you, Sir for so plain a Declaration of your Sentiments; I hope the next Parliament will be entirely composed of Men who will think it their Duty to keep their Seats, and to act in them for the Benefit of the Nation; and not to serve the Purposes of any Faction or Party whatsoever; that the Administration will continue their good Services to their Country, notwithstanding the odd Humours of some of their Countrymen; that Unanimity being restored at home, may oblige our Enemies abroad to keep as well as make an honourable Peace, and that his Majesty may for the future reign as happily and gloriously over his Subjects, as he has hitherto done prudently and with the utmost Moderation.

C. I heartily concur with you in your Wishes, and shall be glad to find all the Members of this Corporation in Sentiments like yours.

I have lately given myself some Trouble, as well to amuse my Readers, as to pacify the angry Mr. D'Anvers, by diversifying my Subject; but find that no Attempt of mine, whether in Prose or Verse, or by way of Dialogue, can work any Change in the Man; he must still rail and call Names, and is equally displeased with Mr. Sidney, and Mess. Hyde, Freeman, and Lully; I will therefore leave him to himself, and hope for his Cure from Time and a cool Regimen.

R. FREEMAN.

Warsaw, Aug. 4. O. S.

WE have received the following Account from Caminiec, of the Passage of the Russian Army over the Neister, and the Motions made there upon by the Turks and Tartars.

The Army under the Velt-Marshall Count de Munich pass'd the Neister on the 19th and 20th of July, O. S. near Grodeck, Sienkow, and Coladrubla, while Lieutenant General Baron de Lowendahl stay'd behind to cover his Passage; as did also several thousand Cossacks, in order to disturb the Tartars, who were encamp'd near Caminiec. By means of these Dispositions, the Russian Army has happily pass'd the Neister, without the least Obstruction from the Enemy; for the Tartars knew nothing of it till some Days after, when a Cossack Officer, that was taken Prisoner and carry'd before the Sultan of Bialagrod, told him, that the Army was on the 20th got over the Neister, and that General Munich had left only some thousand Cossacks behind, the better to conceal his Design. This News put the Tartars into such a Rage, that they went sword in hand to their Sultan, and upbraided him for his Negligence in missing the Opportunity of attacking the Russians, and expressing their uneasy Apprehensions, that their Wives, Children and Effects on the other Side of the River were in danger of falling a Prey to the Enemy. These Tartars were so exasperated, that some of them left the Sultan without hearing what he had to say. We are just now inform'd, that he has pass'd the Neister with his Tartars, and that the Turks have done the same, in order to pursue General Munich's Army. The 12000 Men commanded by the Lieutenant General de Lowendahl, and which remain'd on the other Side of the River, are likewise pass'd over, as are also the Cossacks, so that the whole Russian Army is now in Moldavia. The Detachments of Tartars that are likewise in Podolia have pass'd the Neister near Zwanitz, Bielowska and Usciez, and since that there has not been one of them seen in that Palatinate, where their Absence is look'd upon as a great Happiness, tho' the Tartars and Turks together have by their long Stay there scarce left them any other Comfort in the World. The March of the Russians into Moldavia spreads a Consternation throughout that Province and Wallachia, where the Inhabitants are flying from all Parts towards the Neister, which River they are continually passing Day and Night, in order to take Refuge on the Polish Territory. 'Tis believ'd, that the Basha of Bender and two other Bashes, who are assembling the Turkish Troops on the other Side of the Neister, have a Design to cut off the Russian Army in its March towards Hungary.

Belgrade, July 28. O. S. One of the Enemy's Convoys of Provisions passing to their Camp from Nissa, came so near as to be within Shot of our Cannon, and was fir'd upon from our Batteries, and put into Confusion. On the other hand, the Count de Khevenhuller, a Captain of Foot, going the same Day to give some Orders about one of the Works, a Cannon shot from the Enemy carry'd off his Head. Yesterday we were certainly inform'd, that a great Body of their

Troops had receiv'd Orders to go and invest Sabatz.

Gibraltar, July 26. Admiral Haddock having sent a Ship to Cadiz some Days ago to desire Leave to purchase some Provisions there, the Commandant of the Fort of Matagorda return'd Answer, that he thought it a very odd Request; that it was not usual to furnish Ships with Provisions that came on the Footing of Enemies, and that if any such Vessel came within the Bay, he would sink it. 'Tis certain the Spaniards are drawing down a great many Troops towards this Place; and the Inhabitants are still securing their Effects.

FOREIGN PORTS.

Elisenva, August 22. N. S. Since my last came in the Ships commanded by the following Masters, viz. On the 18th John Raston, from Stetin; Robert Wood, from Petersburg; On the 19th, Charles Hales, from Riga; John Cason, Richard Bunkell, and Samuel Carpenter, from Petersburg, all for London; Christopher Yeomans, from London for Stockholm; On the 20th, Robert Franklin, from Petersburg for Hull; Christopher Richards, from Rouen for Dantzick; John Dunkin, Richard Lockwood, and Thomas Bellef, from London for Stockholm; Rofs Dunkin, from London; John Roughsidge, from Havre for Norcopen; Robert Walker and Stephen Hooper, from St. Ubes for Copenhagen; James Ferguson, from Aberdeen for Dantzick; James Montgomery and Henry Scott, from Petersburg for Dublin; Roger Curling, from Riga for London; On the 21st, Samuel Tracey, from Riga for Biddeford; Anthony Bailly, from Petersburg for London; John Kirby, from St. Ubes for Copenhagen; Richard Humphreys and Jonathan Fowler, from Petersburg for London; William Cross, from Petersburg for Newcastle; On the 22d, John Terry and Robert Allery, for London, and Clement Hopkins, for Lynn, all from Riga; Robert Crawforth, from Petersburg for Leith.

Those bound to the Baltick sail'd Yesterday with the Wind at N. W. which turn'd this Morning to the S. W. whereby the greatest part of the Ships in this Road are sail'd; but the Wind seems to be coming again to the N. W. and if it blows hard, they will be obliged to come in again.

Amsterdam, August 26. N. S. Arrived the Philip and Ann, Edward Bowel, from Lisbon; the Amsterdam Packet, John Russel, from London.

Between Calais and Dunkirk is lost the Ship commanded by John Langlois, bound from this Place for Havre de Grace.

HOME PORTS.

Dublin, August 10. On the 4th arrived the Unity, Davis, from Dantzick; the Eagle, Doble, from Antigua; On the 5th, the John, Johnston, from Leghorn; On the 7th, the Lovely Mary, Harvey, from Gibraltar; On the 9th, the Palm-tree, Geoghegan, from Milford for Petersburg; On the 10th, the William and Jane, Dunlop, from Drontheim; the St. Coleman, Newport, from Bilbao. On the 4th sail'd the Mazareen, Lynch; On the 5th, the Dawson, Gillmore, for Riga; On the 6th, the Diamond, Haugh, for Madeira and Virginia; On the 10th, the Palm-tree, Doyle, for Petersburg; and the Postilion, Dickson, for Drontheim.

Portsmouth, Aug. 20. Yesterday came in the Sarah, Bassett, from Guernsey; and the Paz Garden, Smith, from Rotterdam for the Canaries.

Deal, August 20. Wind E. by S. The Men of War and outward-bound Merchant Ships remain as per last. Came down and sail'd thro', the ———, Young, for Liverpoole.

Gravesend, August 20. Pass'd by the Carolina Packet, Somerset, from Carolina; the New Savannah, Talbot, from Jamaica; and the Henry, Todd, from Narva.

Arrived at several Ports.

At Dover, the Theophila, Goddard, from Leghorn.

At Dublin, the London Merchant, Hill; and the Dublin Merchant, Thomas, from London.

At Falmouth, the Dorothy Trounce, from Alicant. Off of Beachy, the Dispatch, Ladd, from Jamaica for London.

L O N D O N.

They write from Lisbon, that they had Advice that 30000 Spaniards were arriv'd within two Days March from St. Roch, where they formerly incamp'd when they laid Siege to Gibraltar; and that there were many Sick among the Troops in that Garrison.

The Kingston, Capt. Dowson, bound from Cadiz for Riga is ashore on Doomsday near Riga, and likely to be lost.

Last Wednesday the Rev. Dr. Bullock was installed Dean of Norwich.

On Friday next Thirty Days Subsidance will be issued out, from the Pay-Office at Whitehall, to Majesty's Forces, from the 25th of August to the 23d of September, inclusive.

On Wednesday next the Affairs begin at the Court of Wells, in the County of Somerset, before Justice Page, and Mr. Justice Fortescue; where the famous Lymus will be try'd for robbing the Western Mail not long since.

Joseph Bell, Esq; Comptroller of the Post-Office and several others are set out, in Order to be present at the said Trial.

Last Monday Four Men digging a Foundation for a House in King-street, Golden-square, and undermining the same, it fell in upon them; by which Accident, one Arnold, a Bricklayer, was kill'd, and the other Three so much bruised, that One of them dy'd the same Night, and the Lives of the others are despair'd of.

Yesterday Jairib Watts was committed to the Gate by Sir Edward Hill, for the Murder of a Redman, at the Coach and Horses in Conduit-Hanover-Square.

High Water this Day at morning at London Bridge. 01 35

Bank at 139 India 154 - half. South Sea 110 1-half. Old Annuity 109 1-8ths. New ditto 108 1-8ths. Three per Cent 100. Seven per Cent 105 1-half. Five per Cent ditto 89. Royal Warrant 87. London Assurance 11. African 13. India Bonds 31. Premium. South Sea ditto 12. Prem. Bank Circulation 31. 12s. 6d. Prem. Tallies 1-half to 1 1-half Prem. English 31. 5s. Welsh ditto 15s. Three 1-half per Cent. Exchequer Orders 99 1-4th. Three per Cent. 95. Millicen Bank 114 1-half. Equivalent 111 1-half. Lottery Tickets 51 5s. 6d.

Admiralty-Office, August 1. 1773.

HIS Majesty having been graciously pleas'd, by Warrant under his Royal Sign Manual, dated the 10th of June 1753, to establish certain Rules and Orders for the better Government of the Charity for the Relief of poor Widows of Commission and Warrant Officers of the Royal Navy: These are to give Notice to all such Widows whose Husbands died on or since the 30th of August 1733, that Copies of the said Rules and Orders are laid before the Commissioners of his Majesty's Navy, at Chatham, Portsmouth, and Plymouth; as also with the Clerk of the Cheque, at Deptford, Woolwich, and Sheerness; and that the Naval Officers at Harwich, Deal, and elsewhere they may be inform'd of all Particulars which relate to the Benefit of the said Charity, and receive the proper Certificates for that Purpose. But such Widows as are at too great a Distance from the Places above-mentioned, may apply by Letter to Thomas Corbett, Esq; at the Admiralty Office, who will send them all necessary Information. And the Governors of the said Charity intending to distribute to the Widows of such Sea Officers who died before the 30th of August 1733, and whose Circumstances are within the Rules of the Establishment, their Share of the Bounty granted by Parliament; these are to give Notice the same to all such Widows, that they may present proper Certificates and Affidavits, and send or bring them hither. And the Court of Assistants do hereby give Notice, that they will meet at this Office on Tuesday the 11th September next, at Eight o'Clock in the Morning, to receive the Claims of such Widows as shall be qualified according to the said Rules and Orders.

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Caius Marius	Rehearsal	Anna Bullen
Eurydice	Changes	Albion Queens
Fall of Saguntum	Revenge	Fond Husband
Gent. Danc. Master	Constant Couple	Anatomist
Ambit Step Mother	Love in a Wood	George Barnwell
Fair Circassian	Love's Last Shift	Plain Dealer
Journey to London	False Friend	Mistake
Venice Preserv'd	Country Wife	Alcibiades
Love makes a Man	Cyrus the Great	Oedipus
Don John	Richard the Third	Refrail
Love in a Riddle	Cesar in Egypt	Don Sebastian
Apparition	Country Wit	Philotas
Sophonisba	Timon of Athens	What-d'ye-call-it
Lying Lovers	Constantine	Xerxes
Rival Queens	Woman's Wit	School Boy
Bold Str. for a Wife	Mithridates	Maid the Mistress
Basset-Table	Masacre of Paris	Ignoramus
King Lear	Beaux Duel	Lady's Vindictive
	Artifice	Careless Husband

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